SERMON

Preached to the

GENTLEMEN

YORKSHIRE,

At Bow-Church in LONDON,

The 24th of June, 1684.

Being the Day of their

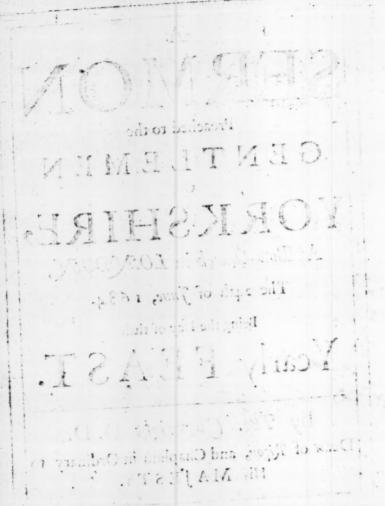
Yearly FEAST.

By Tho. Cartwright D. D.

Dean of Ripon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to

His MAJESTY.

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Crown 1-7-1 mart Chin

To all my very much Honoured Friends, the respective Natives of the County of York; more especially to those of the Late Solemn Meeting, and particularly to the Worthy Stewards of the FEAST,

Sir Robert Legard, Sir Thomas Yarburgh, Abstrupas Danby, Richard Thornton, Lionel Richardson, Christopher Todd, George Sayer, John Hatfield, Henry Rapier, David Prole, George Talbott, William Wyley.

SIRS,

In an Age wherein Religion and Loyalty have been of late so much out of fashion, I could not but be very well pleased to find such a Discourse as this, so acceptable to a considerable part of the greatest County in the Kingdom, as that You not only gave it the hearing, (though I tryed your patience, more than would have become me upon any other Subject than The Whole A 2

The EPISTLE.

Duty of Man) but were also pleas'd una imously to command the Publication of it for the benefit of others who might need the counsel of my Text, more than your felves. How unfit I was to perform the Task which you laid upon me, my own Reason (though exceeding weak) does sufficiently resolve me; but the Subject is such as will recommend it felf, and the weaker my Discourse upon it is, the more pregnant Testimony will it be of my Obsequiousness to your Commands, when I shall have given up it and my Understanding to your Pleasure If it belp to make any better Christians or Subjects, I Shall think my Pains very well bestowed, and be very thank ful for the Honour you have done me in laying your Commands upon me to undertake this Imployment, and giving me this fair opportunity of testifying to the World, how ready I am to approve my felf,

> Your most faithful and obedient Servant in all Offices of true Piety and Loyalty,

> > THO: CARTWRIGHT.



Prov. 24. 21, 22.

My Son, Fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change : For their Calamity shall rife suddenly, and who knoweth the ruine of them both ?



HE Author of this Advice to a Son, was Solomon, the wifest of Men by the Testimony of Wif- TKi g.3.124. dom it felf; and of all his Divine Proverbs or Aphorisms, this of my Text is the choicest, being a fhort and felect fentence, which he requires his.

Son to get by heart, and recommends to his practice as the greatest piece of Piety and Policy he could teach him. 'Tis indeed the Whole

Duty of Man, which Solomon here preaches and publishes (not in his own Name, and as some would have it in favour of himself as a King, but) in the Name of the God of Wisdom, whose Image and Superscription it bears; 'tis the Language of the Holy Scriptures, and hath the Breathings of the Spirit of God upon it, by whom he was inspired to give this Divine Counsel, not only to Reboboam the Prince, as his Natural Son; nor to his own Subjects only of Judah and Jerusalem, as his Politick Sons; but as a Divine Prophet, to us alfo, upon whom the ends of the World are come, as his Spiritual Sons; to all forts and degrees of Men, but especially to them, who would be thought not to live without God in the World, nor to be Aliens to the Commonwealth of Ifrael, or Strangers to the Covenant of Grace. but to be the Legitimate Sons of God and Solomon; 'tis to them that he directs his Paternal Counsel, whom he calls his Sons, to shew his love to them, as well as his power over them: And to fatisfie them that their Fathers Precept will be for his Sons Profit, he bids them look upon Obedience to God and the King, not as any fervile Toak put upon their Natural Liberty, which they might watch a fair opportunity to shake off when they could, but to pay the duty of Fear to them both, Rom. 8,21. Upon Filial Principles, which is the Glorious Liberty of the Sons of God, wherewith Christ hath made us free. and in which St. Paul commands us to stand fast, as well as Saloman.

Gal. 5.1.

Which is a more feafonable Subject for this Place. and these Times, than any Honest Man could wish it. and that on which the meanest Preacher may speak more with ease, than some of his Auditors can hear with patience.

In the words of my Text we have,

I. A Paternal Precept, My Son, fear thou the Lord and the King; in which I must observe,

1. The Affection which he commands his Son to

cherish in his Breast, and that is fear.

2. The Proper Objects of it, and those in Solomons. Judgment are God and the King, in which give meleave to observe two things;

1. The Methodical Order and disposition of the

words, First God, and then the King.

2. The close and intimate connexion between Gode and the King, 'tis the nearest that may be, for there is no disjunctive, but a meer copulative between them, they are joyn'd together by that Wisdom which is from above; even by the Spirit of Wisdom, and none but a Man of Belial will ever attempt to put them asunder.

II. A Peremptory Prohibition, Meddle not with them that are given to change; not with Tale-bearers, who do falfly accuse others to the King, nor with them who speak evil of him and his Government to the

People.

III. The Proper Suggestion upon which that Probibition is grounded, or the reason of that restraint, which he lays upon his Son, drawn from the Changers, and the Medlers doom, which is aggravated from Four Particulars.

1. Its certainty, doubt it not, their calamity shall

rife.

2. Its suddenness, it shall surprise them suddenly and unexpectedly.

3. Its strangeness, 'tis a Nemo scit, who knows it?'
4. Its extent, it will reach to the ruine both of the Changers and Medlers, for they shall be both ruin'd, and receive to themselves Damaation both Temporal and Eternal.

I know you want a Remembrancer more than an Instructor in this Lesson of Piety and Loyalty; give me leave therefore to stir up that knowledge which is already in you, that so you may go away the more tonsiderate, if not the more intelligent from this Exercise; and to say with St. Peter in the like case, I will not be Pet. 1.11, negligent to put you in remembrance of these things, though we know them and be established in the present

though ye know them and be established in the present truth, yea I think it meet to stir you up by putting you in remembrance, of

1. The Paternal Precept, My Son, Fear thou the

Lord and the King. Now

1. The affection, which he commands his Son to cherish in his heart is fear; and there is no passion more necessary for all forts of Men than this of fear, the early want whereof was so visible in our first Parents; for had they fear'd, they had not fell, but this their Guardian Angel being departed from them, they quickly lost their Innocence and Paradise. The only care must be, that it be plac'd upon its right objects, and these in Solomons Judgment are only two,

God and the King.

1. He counsels us to fear God with a Filial Fear of Reverence and Circumspection, a Consciencious Fear in Worshipping him, and a Careful Fear of offending him, such as becomes all ingenuous and dutiful Children, who out of love to their Parents are afraid of displeasing them, and of falling short of their duty to them; which Filial Fear, he who is born of God, cannot put off, but he will be fearful of any stone of stumbling in the whole course of his life, which may make him fall into Sin, and will make it his principal care and design to approve the sincerity of his heart to the piercing eye of a jealous God, which Fear discovers

discovers it self, not in a trembling amazement, but in a chearful and uniform Obedience to all his Commandments; which is fuch a diwine fear as nover damps his Spirits, or robs him of those succours which Reason would afford him, but makes him as bold as a Lyon, and may Prov. 28. 1. therefore be justly termed the beginning or princi- Prov. 9. 10. pal part of Wisdom. And indeed what greater folly and madness can the most desperate Malefactor be guilty of, than to commit Capital Crimes in the fight of his Judge? And yet how easily are we tempted to offend the dreadful Majesty of the Omnipresent and Almighty Judge, who observes our closest Actions, and will infallibly call us to account for them, and reward us according to what we have done in the fleft, whether it Math. 16. have been good or evil? When you walk in the ways of 27. your own hearts, and in the fight of your eyes, remember Eccl. 11. 9. that for all thefe things God will bring you to Judgment. And knowing this terrour of the Lord, let me perswade 2 Cor. 5. you, not to let your Lives give your Lips the lye, when 11. you fay that you fear him; but consider that you naturally fix your eyes upon that which you fear, and cannot eafily get that out of your minds which doth affright you. If therefore you pretend to be afraid of Gods displeasure, where is your tenderness of his Honour? Your care to please him, your zeal for his Cause and Service, your delight in his Commands. and your rejoycing to do his Will? You cannot fear his Name, and blaspheme it: If against the clear evidence of his Word, and your own Consciences, you entertain any rebellious thoughts against the Lord whom you should fear, you can neither escape his fight in this life, nor his vengeance in the next. Be not deceiv'd, God is not mock'd, by wearing his Livery, and doing the Devil Service; by talking as if you were infpir'd,

spir'd, and had Cloven Tongues, and yet acting as if you were paffes'd, as some Cloven Footed Protestants have of late done. There is no way to please God, 2 Cor. 10. but by bringing into captivity every thought to the obe-Jam. I. 12. dience of Christ : Be ye therefore doers of his Word, and not bearers only: Indent not with him to spare you, no not in your darling fins, but refift them to the blood, because the keeping of some of his Commandments, will not expiate for the breach of the rest: Make no League with any Gibeonite; spare no Agag, no ruling fin, but crucifie the Old Man with bis affections and lufts; Dash all those Babylonish Brats against the stones, which are Traytors to the Crown and Dignity of the King of Heaven; throw them from you with the same indignation that you would do those loathfom things which you cannot behold without great distemper: Let Christ be your King on Earth, and he will be your Saviour in Heaven: Be as ready to be over-ruled by him here, as to be rewarded by him hereafter; fo shall you prove your selves to be Solomon's Sons indeed, nay Sons of God, and Heirs of Eternal Glory: always provided, that to this fear of God, you add that of the King.

2. My Son, Fear the King. God commands us to fubdue our wills/ to the will of Man on Earth, that he may the better subdue us to his own will in Heaven; and accordingly cur Saviour came into the World to take away the Sins, not the Laws of it. Nor was the Religion he established designed to loose the Reins of Civil Government, but to keep Subjects under the fame and greater Obligations than he found them; to make facred the Persons as well as Offices of Princes, and to establish their just Prerogatives, as being those Visible and Mortal Gods, whom the Almighty had honour'd

nour'd with his Name, and to whom he had deligated his Vicegerent power over us, and bound us, not only for wrath, but also for Conscience fake, to obey and fear them, as ordained of him, and to reverence that Divine Character of Soveraignty, which that his Ordination had impressed upon them: Fear Good Kings as God, Bad Ones for him, though they should strain the necessary and essential Powers of Government beyond its due pitch, and become as very Tyrants, as Nero was, whose Power was from God in St. Paul's Rom. 13.1, judgment, though the abuse of it were from himself, and his way of attaining it not justifiable: For the Roman Emperors were not by right, but by force then Lords of the World, and yet he commands Every Soul, Omnis anima quoniam ex animo, to be fincerely subject to them; and though they were unworthy of that Authority which they usurp'd and abus'd, yet were they not in any case to be resisted under peril of Damnation.

'Twas God made Solomon King over Ifrael, not the Priest or the People; and he is said to have fet him on 2 Chron. o. his own Throne, to let the People know that he did im- 8. mediately represent his Person, and was in his stead among them, as his Vicegerent and Lieutenant under him. Inde oft Imperator unde & bomo antequam Impe- Tertol. rator, inde potest as illi, unde & Spiritus: He made him a King, who made him a Man; and from him had he his Scepter, from whom he had his Soul. And this was no Court-Complement of Tertullian's, (" None of "those Love-Tricks which were plaid between the "King and his People in the Honey-Moon of His Ma-" jesties Restauration, as the Plato Redivivus, who is not yet out of love with his Commonwealth Principles styles them) nor did he speak it in his own Person, but as the Judgment of the whole Catholick Church,

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whose Cause he was then defending : So that the King does not Reign it feems in the Judgment of the Primitive Church, either by the Commission of the Pope, or the Courtefle of the People, who can no more chuse their Princes, than their Parents; and have as much Reafon and Religion on their fide to renounce the Authority of the one, as of the other; and if there were any case, in which it might be lawful for us to cast off the Yoak of their Authority, mho (bould be judge of the Fact? Neither the King nor his Subjects, for both are Parties: but Polybius his Nous ; sear, the Law of Hands. the longest Sword must be the Arbiter of that Controversie; and how bloody a fentence that will give, on which fide foever it light, our Civil Wars, and the fatal period of them, may eafily convince us; by which all that we gain'd at last, was an endless liberty of ruining one another without hope of redrefs. Thoughthe King should oppose Gods express and immediate Will, and overturn the very Foundations of Religion. yet the Almighty is able to defend his own Cause; nor will He allow the People, whose Passions, Humours and Infolencies make them always unfit to become Reformers, without and against his express warrant to usurp so great a Power, as to pretend to any right to reftrain the Royal Power which they never

Let us therefore as becomes Solomon's Sons, pay the Duty of Subjection to what foover Prince God in his over-ruling Providence shall think fit to set over us: for though he were as bad as Nehuchaidnezzar the King of Bubylon, we must either ferve him, or perisherernally, and they prophers a sye to you in Gods Name who preach any other Dostrine, if the Prophet Jeremials say true,

Fer. 27, 10, 15, 16.

With what Alacrity then should we subject our felves to fuch a Pious and Gracious King as our is, who if he be not in as much reverence with us, as he is in esteem with God, all our pretended Piety to the Deputer, will never expiate our Difforalty to his Deputy; which will the better appear, because the Obedience which God commands us to yield the King, is but the payment of an Old Debt, which is due by the Fifth Commandment to the Supreme Father of our Country, to him as next Heir to Adam, the first Monarch of the World, in whom the Supremacy was as large: and unlimited as any act of his Will; for God gave him Dominion over the World, and made him Sole Proprietor of it, Gen. 1. 28. And if he had not been fo expresly made the Sovereign Lord of the Universe by that Special Commission from the High Court of Heaven, yet all Mankind being forung from his Loyns, were barn. in Subjection to him by the Law of God and Nature, which invested him with a Patriarchal and Uncontroulable Power, not only over his Children, but also. over those who were descended from them, during his. life; which being transmitted after his death to his Eldest Son and Successor Seth, (Cain having forfeited his Birth-right by the Murder of Abel) and fo downwards in the right line, there could never be a time; till the Flood when the World was not under fuch a Monarchical Government.

Now when the Univerfal Deluge had fwept away, all Mankind but Noah and bis Sons; Noah was not Gen. 9-1.

Tenant in common with his Sons, as one Lawyers Opinion is, (who was no better a Friend to the Crown than the Church) for God would never have difinherited for just and pious a Prince as Noah, whom he made the Restorer of all Mankind: And therefore Cedrama and

Enfehius

Enfebius tells us, (as that Antiquary knew well enough) that he by the Right which God and Nature had invested him with, did Twenty Years before his death make a Partition of the World among his Sons, allotting to every one his share, which he consirmed by his last Will, and gave it into the Hands of Sem; and to him over and above his share, after his death, a kind of Supremacy, as Lord in chief over the whole, admonishing them to live peaceably, and not to invade

each others Territories.

Nor did the Kings lose their Ground, till after Joshuah's time; for then the tame People thought this Prerogative Dottrine, which we now Preach, to be wholsom Divinity, and yet they were neither Evil Counsellors, nor Flattering Courtiers, nor Time-serving Priests
who put him upon it; nor was he himself thought a
Tyrant for accepting such an Arbitrary Power over
them, as this would seem to be through a Pair of
Modern Spectacles, Josh. 1. 10, 11. And they answered
Joshua, saying, All that thou commandest us we will do,
and whithersoever thou sendest us we will go, according
as we hearkned to Moses in all things, so will he hearken
unto thee; and whosever he be that doth rebel against
thy Commandment in all that thou commandest him, he
shall be put to death.

And that the Kings of England hold their Imperial Crowns (for so Nine Several Statutes at least do call them) by the Law of God and Nature, subject to none but the Almighty and only Ruler of Princes, and not by Human Institution, hath been the agreement of all Parliaments, though of different Interest, Religion and Tempers, whom they therefore styl'd their Supreme Natural Liege Lord, Omnes sub eo & ipse sub nullo nist tantum sub Deo, saith Bracton, who was Lord Chief Justice

fice in Henry the Third's time, next under God, and inferiour to none but him; fo that his is Pote ftas Dei Vicaria, a Ray of Cods Majesty, who hath arm'd him with the Power of Life and Death by his Commission, who alone could put the Sword into his hands for that purpose, as being the fole Arbiter of Life and Death, who only can take it away, because he gave it. For tis plain to all who understand any thing but Rebellion, that the Peoples Confent could not do it, for they have not Power over their own Lives, and so could not transfer that to another which they had not themfelves. His Title may well be Dei Gratia, for of God does he hold his Crown in Capite; 'tis by his Grace that Kings are what they are, and our Kings of England have their Crowns unquestionably established by an Inherent and Independent Right Antecedent to their Coronations, by Birth-right, by Confent, by Prescription, and by Law, which are all the ways whereby any Right. can be legally established; and 'tis the Power of God in their Hands to which we are required to subject our selves; and the violation of every particular Law made by them, does necessarily draw along with it the violation of the general Law of God, by which he com- Matth. 22 mands Obedience to them, not with eye-fervice as men- 11. pleasers, but in singleness of beart fearing God and the King. In which words we are diligently to observe two things.

1. Their Mithodical Order and Disposition, Fear them both in their proper Order, but First God; and is 'Tim. 6. good reason, for He is King of Kings, and Lord of 15. Lords. If the King bids what God forbids, and for the fear of both become incompatible, you must obey God ather than Man, because the Subordinate must vield? to the Supreme, Gods Minister to the Master and Mar-

ker.

ker of us all; and therefore though it may be sometimes necessary not to obey the King actively, (as it hapned to the Captive Jews under Nebuchadnezzar, and to some of the Apostles under the Roman Emperors,) for they could not obey God and the King too, and then the Case of Conscience was easily resolved, in as much as his Commands were countermanded by an higher and greater Power, and the Obligation of fuch irregular Precepts rescinded by a more indisputable Authority, and a more indispensible Lawthan his, even by the clear express word of God, which is the Standard of Obedience both to him and the King; and yet even then a paffive Obedience was and is necessary in the Judgment of the first and best Christians, who when they could not obey with Piety, did dye with Patience, and lay quietly down under the burden which they durft not bear; they patiently expected a redress of such unufual Emergencies from the good Providence of God, for whose sake they suffer'd them.

But alas! In our Iron-Age a little Loyalty and less Religion serves most Mens turns; there is nothing more pretended to, nor any thing less practis'd than either; and they who are most forward to dispute who is to be fear'd God or the King, first or most, are usually the Men who (for all their tender Consciences, which serve for nothing but to mischeif others and themselves) seldom fear or obey either; for if they did, they would observe, a little better than they

do,

2ly, The close Connexion between God and the King, tis so near that there is no Disjunctive, but a meer Copulative between them; My Son, fear thou God and the King, Kai und iright doubt and the King, Kai und iright doubt and the King. If there

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were not a God in Heaven, there would be no Gods on Earth; nor would Mankind fubject themselves to Government, but that there is fomething of the Image of God in it, to which they are bound by an Inherent Principle which Religion improves to pay a Natural Homage. Our Civil Peace would foon be turn'd into a Civil War, if it were not for this; and therefore there never was any Nation so Impolitick and Bruitilbly Barbarous, but that they embrac'd and establish'd some Religion or other among them, as knowing how great Influence it had on the Body Politick. Religion when pure and undefil'd, hath always prov'd a good Friend to Government; and that Religion will at last be found to be best, which befriends and strengthens it most; and the better Christians Men are, the better Subjects they will be: for the Integrity of Christian Loyalty, as Arnohim proves against the Gentiles. is greater than that of any other Religion which was ever received in the World. Vos Conscios timetis, nos Conscientiam: You are subject for fear your Disloyalty should rife up in Judgment against you before Men, but we for fear our Consciences should accuse us before God. Tis the fear of him which begets in us the fear of the King, who represents him, and exercifes his Authority over us. Our Religion allows not the least opposition to be made by any private Man, or any Body of Men to their Superiours, but strictly and indispensibly requires our Subjection to the Authority of the Worlt Princes, and forbids our laying violent hands on them, though they were Tirants, and Invaders of the Peoples Liberties; the very Worst of Men as well as Kings, looks not upon their failings to be any abatement of their Power, nor admits any Afglum for their Affafinates or Murderers And

I may venture to fay in all places without the hazard of a Quarrel, That the Principles of the Church of England are as innocent and beaceable, and at least as Auxiliary to the Civil Government, as the Maxims and Articles of any Church under Heaven, and much more than those of the Church of Rome or Geneva, in respect of their extravagant Papal or Popular Power, of the Conclave or Synod, directly or indirectly exercis'd by either of them in Ordine ad Spiritualia, and the Exemption of their Clergy from the Coercive Power of Princes. Our Principles are, and have in all Ages been truly ferviceable to the Government of Civil as well as of Religious Societies; and our Protestant Religion thablish'd by Law, hath the promise of this life and that which is to come, and may justly be term'd the best Reason of State: Nor can any thing be of greater importance to the Security or Ruine of the Kingdom, than the well or ill Administration of it. Most certain it is, that no Society can be upheld without Ouths, Promises and Engagements, which are the Highest Security of which Mankind is capable; nor can any of them hold, unless Religion bind we to it; and therefore in Machiavel's Judyment, (who was none of the best Friends to it) 'tis of great Importance to a State to preferve a worthy efteem of it. And wife Princes will both in point of Gratitude and Interest cherish the National Religion, which is a part of the Government, and being bred up with it, will be fure never to give it any disturbance, by prohibiting and restraining all strange and new Religions, which will only ferve to exercife the Kings parience, and keep him in breath with the Disturbances they will create among his Subjects, (of which the late times have been an unhappy instance) for the prevention whereof, God hath put the Sward

Sword into his hands, and he must not bear it in vain, but use it whilft he has it, as a proper Instrument for the preservation of Peace and Piety in his Dominis ons: This is that which makes his Authority fo Sovereign, and his Person so Sacred, that the Historian hath placed him next to God himself, as well as Solomon, Proximus Diis habetur, per quem Deorum Majestas Justin. 1. vindicatur. There is but one fear in my Text, which is due both to God and the King; the Almighty hath joyn'd them together as well as Solomon, and he would have us do so too: therefore neither the Popes nor the Speakers Chair must be set between Gods and the Kings Throne; no just Interposition of any third Person and Power, for our Debt to God and the King commences from our Birth; and the Duties of Obedience to God. and of Allegiance to the King, are of the first and greatest Importance, the Obligation whereof must be first paid, or else an Everlasting Judgment will be entred against us in this Life, and infallibly executed in the next.

Now there are three forts of People who do attempt to disjoyn God and the King in this kind; The Papal Jesuite, the Protestant Jesuite, and he who pretends to be a Royalist, and yet disgraces so good a Cause by his prophane Life. The two first are Fratres in Malo, Twins of Rebellion, the Elder is of the Ignatian Fraternity, and Roman Conclave, who puts the Pope; the Younger of the Puritanical Affembly or Claffit, which puts the People between God and the King; and therefore I call the one a Papal, and the other a Phanatical Jefuite; for I believe them both to be Roman Pensioners; two Parties commanded by one General, because in all times, when the Government hath been charging one of them in the front, the other hath always

always treacherously attack'd it in the rear, (and as much of late as ever) and both prov'd themselves in the end, Abhorrers of Monarchy, under-hand Contrivers, and restless Opposers of it, as they always pretend for Conscience sake, out of a joynt design to make the King a Property, and his Government Precarious: Their Names are different, but their Nature is the same in point of Disobedience. And the third, viz. The Prophane Liver, who pretends to Loyalty by making no Conscience of his Duty towards God, is also a salfe Traytor to the King, notwithstanding the many good words he gives him, and the great Honour he vainly boasts in all Companies to bear towards.

1. Give me leave to fer first to the Bar the Papal Jesuite, who is all for the fear of God, the Propagation. of the Catholick Religion, and of the Apostolical See of. Rome; but tell him of the fear of the King, and then he leaves you, as if the Pope and He were the Real Defenders of the Faith, and the King only the Nominal. and Titular one; and accordingly he teaches his Profelytes to weigh out their Obedience to him by Drams and Scruples in a Pair of Jesuitical Scales; makes the Prince stand to the Popes Allowance for Authority, and takes his leavings, who of course exempts all the Clergy from their Obedience to their Natural Sovereign, and makes them pay their Suit and Service to him as their Lord Paramount, as if his Tribunal and Gods were but one; and the Civil Magistrate by becoming the Son of the Church, had lost his Segular Power. An excellent Doctrine to convert Pagan Princes to the Chriftian Religion, or Protestants to the Popish! The fatal and pernicious Consequences of which Popish Principles, our Parliaments have in all Ages as well before

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the Reformation as fince expressed their just detestation of, as appears by the Statute of Carlifle, made 35 Edw. I. and by that of Proviso's, made 25 Edw. 3. and by many more in King Henry the Eighth's Reign, who was both Parliamentarily and Synodically invested with the Supremacy in all Causes as well Spiritual as Temporal, which was legally and effentially inherent. in the Crown before, the King of England being Supreme Ordinary by the Antient Common Law of this. Kingdom, of which those Statutes were not Introdu-Etory, but Declarative : And 'tis a great wonder to me, that every Prince in Christendom is not as much posses'd with an Anti-Papal Spirit at this day as ever King Henry the Eighth was, considering what an Inplacable Enemy the Pope hath been to the Dignity and Security, to the Powers and Lives of all Princes, especially fuch as he calls Heretical ones.

2. The Protestant or Fanatical Jesuites, if they would be content to be civil Subjects, yet they will be Ecclesiaftical Superiors; they would have a King under them, not over them. The King must Command as they will have him, or he is no King for them; nor will they fear him, but make him fear them, if they can compass their ends. He must do things against his Con-Science, Oath and Honour, against the Fundamental Laws of the Land, and the very being of the Government, or else though they speak him as fair as they did his Roayl Father of bleffed memory in the Covenant, and fo hide the Cloven Foot for a while with their broad Pharifaical Phylacteries, and intrench themselves in the fure retreat of those popular and plausible Pretences of preserving His Majesties Person, and the Protestant Religion, yet they watch but for a fair opportunity to put off their Hypocritical Vizards, and to make

him feel the fmart effects of their Implacable Enmity against him, and let him see by woful experience how little they do either love or fear him, as they did his

Royal Father before him.

David was a Man after Gods own heart, and had a Conscience truly tender, (I would to God all that are call'd fo in our days were like it) which made him fo sensible of his fault in snipping off a small shred of the Skirt of Sanl's Coat : But our Diffenters Itching Fingers long to be tampering with the Prerogative, and will cut off as much as they can get into their hands and throw it to the People, as the Men of God did in the late Rebellion, (for fo the deluded Multitude call'd them) though they prov'd Men of War, fir'd with Phanatical Zeal against the Most Christian Magifrate in the World, our Martyr'd Sovereign. Black Coats of their Schism in stead of being Messengers of Peace, founded the Treasonable Alarms from fuch places as thefe; though the Red Coats fought the Battles, they taught their Congregations to construe the Singulis Major and Universis Minor after Buchanan's Translation, and made them believe, That the People (which begins to be as fashionable a word now as it was Forty years fince) "were as much above the "King, as the King is above the meanest of his Sub-"jects. The King (fay they) and other Magistrates Mene Tekel. " are but our Servants to protect us from Violence and "Oppression; and if they break their Trust, the Law " of God and Nature allows us to call our Servants to "account, and to punish them according to their De-"merits, and to turn them out of our Service, (In Hift. of In good time) and out of the World too, as they did the dep. Part 1. Royal Martyr, as a Traytor to the Sovereignty of the People, (as that Infolent Judge Bradfban then Impudently

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dently styl'd it) which corrupt and false Principle of placing the Original of Government in our Sovereign Lords the People, is not only derogatory to God, whose Written Word it gives the lye to, but is also destructive to the very being of Humane Society: For if the Power be radically in them, and only pass'd over by the Conveyance of a Common Confent, with a Power of Revocation upon equitable Conditions express'd or imply'd, (of which the People stiall be Judges) it is but their recalling of that Power, (to which the Unwary Mobile may be easily tempted, for 'tis Neutrum modo, mas modo Vulgus) and the Government is disfolv'd, and fo all our Happiness lies at the Mercy and Will of the Growd. which will make us a reproach to our Neighbours, and Pfal. 79. 4a fcorn and derision (as it hath already done in a great

measure) to all that are round about us.

We live in an Age wherein Men feem to call themselves Protestants, not from that solemn and Honourable Protestation which was made by several Princes. against the Errours and Superstitions of Rome, and an Edict made in prejudice of the Reformed Religion at: Spires in Germany, A. D. 1529. but rather from the Protestations made by the Govenanting Rebels of Scotland, against Gods and the Kings Authority, A. D. 1638. and 1639. First against the Function of Episco- dep. Part 200 pacy as Antichristian, and not long after, against the sect. 100. & King, and Kingship it felf, which they first voted 1. 1. down, and then abjur'd. And still their Impenitent Off-foring, who are Nurs'd up too fondly amongst us, fear any thing but God and the King, being grown foover-familiar with both as to contemn them. Nimia Superbia nihil timent: The Haughty Spirits of our Modern Seditious Diffenters, (the last, but worst Edition of Protestants, and that which needs much Corrections

and therefore they speak evil of Dignities, and Libel the Government, and do as much as in them lies to scare all the Princes in Christendom from turning Protestants, by reason of whom the Way of Truth, and of the best Religion under Heaven, comes to be evil spoken of, from whence our Calamities do arise; and

Solomon fays theirs shall suddenly arise.

alv. He who calls himself a Royalist, and yet difgraces fo Good a Caufe by his Bad Life, does also disjorn God and the King: He pretends as much to Honour the King, as the other two do to fear God: He will Talk, Drink, and Fight for him, but whilft he makes no Conscience of his duty to God, but lives in all manner of Lewdness and Prophaneness, he is not so good a Servant to the King as he would be thought to be; for he does him more hurt by his Sins, than he can do him good by his Sword; and pulls down more Judgments by his Iniquities, than he can ever prevent or remove by his utmost Endeavors: And therefore though you are ready to open your Veins and Purses for him as becomes you upon all Occasions, and as your Loyal Ancestors of Torksbire did before you for his Father of Bleffed Memory; yet unless you, who have rebell'd against him by your evil Lives, do reconcile your felves to the King of Heaven, and make your peace with him, you are but Traytors to his Crown and Dignity; nor can you ever be truly devoted Servants to him, unless you are devout Servants to the Almighty, from whom comes his help. No Man can serve his Prince without Courage and Honesty, and 'tis the Fear of God which is the right Parent of both; and therefore as no true Christian can ever be a Rebel, so neither is any vicious Man a truly Loyal Subject, for how ferviceable

able soever he may be to the King in other Instances, the Iniquities which he cherishes are such, for which I Sim. 12. God will destroy both him and the King. So that all National Sins have High Treason in them; and every Combination in such publick Enormities is a Conspiracy

and Rebellion against our King and Country.

Now as great Sinners as the worst of you are, I hope you are all more Men than to prove your felves fuch Beasts, as to become Paracides to please a destructive Luft, and to imbrue your Hands in your Princes Blood. (to whom you pretend fo much Duty) rather than to walh them in Innocency for his good and your own. If there be any true Love and Loyalty in you to our Gracious Sovereign Lord and his Royal Family; Any Affe-Ction to your Native Country; Any Compassion to your own Souls, amend your Lives speedily, and do not like blind Sampson pull down the goodly Fabrick of Church and State upon their Heads and your own. by your continued Rebellion against Heaven, but live so in the fear of God, as if you did in earnest desire and hope for better times. Be faithful to the King in your Persons and Purses, but let not your evil Lives conspire against him. If our Enmity against the King of Heaven do not Shake his Throne, the Gates of Hell cannot prevail against it.

If you agree that God and the King are to be fear'd, why do you not agree to do it? If either you are Solomons Sons, or Gods Servants; if your Wisdom be from above, or of this World, 'tis more than time that you shewed it by putting his Paternal Precept in practice, and taking also the just notice which becomes you of his; seconds serven to change, with Men of Levity and Humonr; for it argues a great Disease and Sickness

Sickness as well in the Soul as in the Body, whether Natural, Politick or Ecclefisstical, to be continually toffing from one fide to the other; Sound Religion. like the Author of it, being yesterday, to day, and the Same for ever; and that Form of Government best both in Church and State, into which the Real Interest and Manners of the People have run longest, and with the Arongest Current. Let not Inconveniences prevail with you to break Oaths, or to overturn Laws and Antient Boundaries, for nothing hath fo great an Inconvenience in it as that; those are but partial, but this would be storal one. Now all Publick Changes are full of diffienlty, but those in State or Religion are so full of danper 100, that it hath always been thought fit, by Wife Men, to bear with some rolerable Defects and Evils in either, rather than by endeavouring to reform them, to hazard the marring of all the reft. And though Inserest in fuch as defire a change do often make them apprehend more Advantages than really there are, and cover those very Doubts and Dangers they are privy to. for fear of difficartning those Thort-fighted Men who are unadvisedly Imbark'd in their designed Innovations; yet the sharpest eye-fight is not able to reach the sad Consequences and fatal End of fuch Attempts: For either their Counfels must be back'd with Arms, or they will prove dangerous to the Undertakers; and fo they who have ingag'd themselves and others in such a defperate defign, are reduc'd before they are aware to the Vicious Necessity of more desperate Remedies, and do ofren make choice of those, which are much more mifthrevow than the Difeafes which they pretend to cure. There are few Men Ingag'd in any Faction, who are fo wife as to fee their own Mistakes, or fo ingenuous as to confess them when they see them. Besides, the fear and

and jealouse of being call'd to a future account for the breach of the known Laws of the Kingdom, does naturally beget more rebellious Attempts in those Incroaching Subjects, who being conscious to themselves of their having exceeded the limits of Duty and Obedience to their lawful Sovereign, will do what in them lies, to debase the King below the condition of any free-born Subject, and by fastious and seditions Respections on the Government, will keep the Wounds of the Kingdom open, that they may suck its Blood, and save their own, which has been the unwarrantable practice of some Brokers of Sedition in these days, for whom the Kings Bench is a much sitter place than the Royal Ex-

change.

By all which it will appear, that the Changing of Religion under any Comprehensive Notion what loever, is the most desperate Paroxysm that can happen to a fickly State; and therefore Macenas in Dio counsels young Octavian to "worship God according to his "Country custom, and to compel others so to do; "but to hate and punish the Bringers in of strange Re-"ligions, because they who bring in new Forms of "Worship, will also perswade Men to receive other "Laws, and bring in as fast as they can new Forms " of Government. And therefore when the National Religion comes to be question'd, disputed, and decryed, 'tis high time for the Supreme Magistrate to take heed that Popular Tumules and Disturbances do not sit hard upon the Commonwealth; for Schifmaticks are the Standard-Bearers of Sedition, and the common Barretors of Mankind; Traytors in Masquerade; and if their Power were answerable to their Spirits, they would command Fire from Heaven to burn us all up in an in-Stant.

And yet to our shame be it spoken, we English-Men never know when we are well, and are justly reproached by a Proverb for being given to change; our Garbs and our Forms of Religion must be of the new Model, Cut or Fashion: many quarrel at the Principles of that established by Law, and more despise the pratice of it. God has made us the Envy, and we live as if we meant to make our selves the Scorn of the World. Our Laws are good and many, and we live as if we had none: Our Religion is sirmly established by them, and we laugh it out of countenance; and the Liberty of Conscience which we are so ready to contend for, is design'd for nothing but a Cloak of Malici-

ou [nefs.

I would to God it were not told in Gath, nor publish'd in the streets of Assalon. Are you grown fick of your Religion and Loyalty, and with an Inconstaney natural to Islanders, do you affect a change for the worse? if not, why do you meddle with them that are given to it, and why do you espouse their Cause as if it were the darling of your own Hearts? or why will you run along with them into real and prefent, to avoid possible, future and imaginary mischeifs? Would you change a Catholick Church into a fwarm of Schismatical Conventistes, a Flourishing Kingdom into a Fading Commonwealth, Uniformity into Confusion, the Antient Fundamental Laws of the Land into those Bloudy ones which the Arbitrary Sword shall give you? a long and lasting peace into a more lasting War? Fulness into Famine; Wives into Widdows, Children to Orphans, bring your felves into your Graves, and leave the English Nation behind you, a hissing and reproach to all that are round about us?

Will no Charters please the Body Politick, but such

as may inable them to Sin with an high hand against the Father of our Country, from whose bounty they derive all their Freedoms and Priviledges? for all Corporations are the Creatures of the Crown, and when their high Stomachs will not be fatisfied, unless they may devour their Makers Prerogative, they need a Charter of Pardon in stead of that of Freedom. Alas. that Golden Liberty which you have been vainly taught to hope for by some busie Incendiaries who are now under the lash of the Law, you would have found (as the just reward of your easie credulity) to have been nothing else but the Iron Fetters of the most Arbitrary Slaves in the World under the worlt of Algerines, your own fellow Subjects, the gilded Antidote which these State-Mountebanks offer'd you, would have prov'd a deadly poyfon; and it concerns you as much as your happiness comes to, to take great heed, lest by bogling at the shadow of Popery, plac'd only in your own deceitful imaginations, you open the door before you are aware to let in the Substance. He that would see what will be, let him ferioufly confider what hath been; let him fum up the Total Account of the profit of all that Blond and Treasure which was spent in our late unhappy Wars, for promoting the Good old Caufe (Religion and Property the ordinary Common Places upon which Rebels declaim) and fatisfie himself that there are the fame Defires, Humours and Interests . drove on in this age that were in the former, and much more furioully now than then, by hands and mouths as like to those in Forty Eight as one Egge can be to another. The grand delign of our late fawcy Clamarous Petitioners, was the putting of the Government all out of Order, and making so many gaps and divisions in the Publick Fences of the Kingdom, that any Seditions :

seditions Person might leap over them, or break through them at pleasure. You had been fill'd ere this with your own delires, if God and the King had not been merciful to you beyond your deferts, and whatfoever you then vainly dream'd of, when you are once perfectly awake, you will find ten Rebels in Masquerade for one Romanist in Masquerade, or else there would never have been fo many Mechanical and Female Politicians, fo many Blew and White Aprons (for the former are influenc'd by the later) to inform and advise the King and his Privy Council when to call Parliaments, and how to govern us: How can you betray greater ingratitude to God and the King for the peace and plenty you now do, and have so long jnjoy'd, than by anticipating future evils, and prejudging future providence, and for preventing imaginary mischiefs running headlong into real ones? They fright the common people out of their Wits and Duty together, by fly-blowing their Heads with the buzzing of Plots and Defigns in the Air against their Lives and Liberties, by which 'tis to be fear'd they design to teach them at last to pinion their own Happiness, and to bring our Gracious Sovereign (whom God long preserve) to the same fatal Scaffold that they did King Charles the Martyr. which no good Man can think of without the greatest abhorrence imaginable. These Intestine Incendiaries are fet on underhand by the Court of Rome, and perhaps by another Court too, both whose Interests depend on our Divisions and Distractions, to disperse and foment fealousies between the King and the Country. by bespattering him with a design of Introducing Popery and Arbitrary Government, and branding Men of more Sobriety, Justice and Charity, of much better Principles than themselves, with Nicknames not fit to be mentioned

mentioned here, and endeavouring to run down the best Men and Counfellors with Noise and Tumult, beyond all shame and reason, as they attempted to do some of our Noble Countrymen, who are the Glory of the North, and their Reputation the more Glorious after fuch a Resurrection as God and the King have given it. Things were lately come to that pass, that he who was not factiously bent against his Majesties Prerogative and the Churches Patrimony, and would not be fuch a thorow-pac'd Protestant as not only to forfake and oppose Rome, but also to take his Freedom at Amsterdam, was stigmatiz'd as a dangerous person who defign'd the Slavery of English-men, and the Ruine and Extirpation of the True Protestant Religion. Take heed to your felves whilft you may, before your Happiness be fled too far out of distance to be retriev'd; Meddle not with them who do not fear God and the King, fear not their fear, be not afraid without a cause, but let the Ilai. 8.12-Lord be your fear, left you involve your felves and others in the same Mischiefs which Solomon foretels will infallibly light upon the Heads of them who are given to change, and of the Medlers too, which never were nor will be good for any thing till they are rotten; which brings me in the last place to the

3. Proper Suggestion upon which his Prohibition is grounded, or the reason of this restraint laid upon his Son, drawn from the Changers and Medlers doom, for their calamity shall rise suddenly, and who knows the ruine of them both? Or detrahentis Or ei faventis corum detractiones libenter audiendo, of him who robs the King of the Honour due to him, and of him who lends an itching ear to the disloyal Detractor; for the Receiver is as bad as the Thief, and he who does not apprehend and discover him whom he finds robbing the King of

Gal. 6.7.

his Good Name and of his Subjects Hearts shall fare no better than he. When God and the King exert their Power, their Enemies ruine will be certain, whether they be Changers or Medlers, which is the first aggra-

vation of their Judgment, drawn

1. A Certitudine; doubt it not, their Calamity shall

rise, and they who would not in time sear, shall then infallibly seel the just effects of their displeasure. Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a Man sows, that shall be also reap; for he is no respecter of persons, but his Judgments are true and righteous altogether, so that it must needs be a fearful and fatal thing for a Traytor to fall into the hands of the living God, who hates Rebellion as the Sin of Witchcrast, and will revenge it accordingly. No Policy, Plot, or Strength of any created thing shall be able to rescue or reprieve them, when once his Vengeance hath appointed their execution, all their slights and Tricks shall fail them at a dead lift; an Ignoramus Jury cannot serve their

The Authority of God and the King must at any rate be redeem'd from contempt by the due execution of the Laws of both against obstinate Offenders, and incorrigible Villains, which is the Reputation and Life of the Government; and therefore Kings do not only participate of Gods Power and Patience, but must also imitate him in his Justice, and his manner of proceeding against obstinate Rebels. Whatsoever is necessary, is also just, and that must be done which cannot be avoided. Without Government there would be no Communities

turns, for the sentence of this great Judge is irrevoca-

Pal. 17.2. ble, they shall foon be cut off as the grass, and wither

as the green herb.

of Men, and without Coercive Power there would be no Government; and as it is (not Perfecution, but)

an Act of Mercy to cut off a Gangreen'd Arm from the Body Natural to preserve the Man from perishing; so is it no less to the Body Politick to cut off those corrupt Members of the Commonwealth, which hinder the Kingdom from flourishing, & to prevent those growing Mischiefs of which the Ringleaders of Rebellion are ambitious to be the Authors, by smiting those with the Sword of Justice, who smote the King and their fellow Subjects with the Fift of Violence. 'Tis Power that begets Fear, and Fear that makes Gods, and Rules the World; and accordingly the Pulse of the Government beats high or low with that of the Supreme Magistrate, whose remisness and connivance does prognostick the decay of an unsetled Government. Toleration, as harmless and reasonable a thing as it now feems, was once thought intolerable by them who now earnestly plead for it, and will be found, if ever tryed, (as I hope it never will) to be the cause of many more Evils than we can easily foresee, and will render the Diseases and Diftempers of the State as well as of the Church more ftrong and powerful than any Remedies; and that King who will make his Enemies believe that he is afraid of danger in the discharge of his Trust, shall never live without it. 'Tis better to venture some trouble at hand, and run the hazard of Legal Executions, than to fall under certain ruine, though somewhat farther distant. The Crowd is rather to be awed than reason'd with by Lawyers, it being Fear and not Love or Judgment which is their proper Passion: for though none are fo bold and insolent in their Juncto's and Cabals as they, yet none so faint-hearted and fearful apart. 'Twere well if Love could; but 'tis necessary that Fear (bould Rule the World; and therefore 'tis fafer to work upon them by a Power which may cure the one, than by any advantage that

may excite the other, which they will perverfly impute to unavoidable good Nature, Fear, Oversight, or Weakness; and if any of them feem converted by it, and are wrought over into a better mind, or put by Preferment into an hot fit of Loyalty, they will cool on a findain, and prove like Witches able to do hurt, but no good at all to the Government, to raise the Devil of Discontent and Rebellion, but not to lay it; whereas if the Prince punish them by the severity of the Law. he will oblige them or others to the observance of it ever after; nor will they love him for his Clemency, till he have first taught them to fear him for his Justice and Resolution.

"Tis impossible ever to oblige them, for they will make-one Concession only the Foundation of another Requeft; and having used themselves to defire more than in duty becames them, they will never think themselves fafe without the Sword and Scepter, as well as the Crofer and Miser in their Hands. It will but elevate them. in their Flopes, and make them more infolent in their Demands. Having offended the King, they will hever think themselves fafe till they are above his reach, and have either to difarm'd him, or arm'd themselves as not to fear him ! And for as much as it harh been always found by experience that they who least consider danger in the doing their Duty fure best still, therefore does it concern the King, and all who are put in Authority under him, round this Collettice in the Egge as foon as they diffever it! Serd Medicina paratur cam Pat. 106.3. mala per longus convaluere moras. Bleffed are they that keep Judoment, and he that does Righteoufness at all times! Fiar Juftitia ount Owlum, is as good a Maxim. in times of Peace as War; and they who do their Duty without disputing the fucces, Inall never answer for those

those accidental Effects which are contingent to their Orderly Proceedings. Tou shall not be afraid of the face Deut. 1. 171 of Man, for the Judgment is Gods, (says Moses) and you are the Ministers of God to the People for good, Rom. 17. 18 and Revengers to execute wrath upon them that do evil, says St. Raul; for they who resist shall receive to themselvies Damnation, as sure as there is a God in Heaven; and their Calamity shall rise suddenly, if Solomon say true, which is the second Aggravation of their Judg-

ment, drawn

2. A Celeritate: Their fall shall be sudden and unexpected; Their Destruction shall come as a Whirlmind,
as a thing which they never looked for; They shall be
confounded and fore vexed, they shall be turned back and Pist so re
put to shame suddenly. They shall, like the Old World,
be mashed away in an instant, and consumed like Sodom
when they never dream'd on't: Before the Poss can
feel the Thorns, he shall take them away as with a Whirlwind, both living and in his anger, God will fend forth
his Marriers, and destroy those Traytors, and they shall
descend alive into Hell, whose Judgment does also admit of a third Aggravation, drawn

gly, From the strangeness of it. 'Tis a Nemo scit, says Solomon, Who knows their raine, or the manner of it? Is not Destruction to the Wicked, and a strange Job 31.3. Punishment to the Workers of Iniquity? Traytors shall die an Untimely, Unnatural, and Accursed Death. If they would have believed Moses, they would also have believed Solomon, for he told them long before that Rebels should not die the common death of all Men, but perish by a more dreadful and remarkable Judgment. If Corah, Dathan and Ahiram enter into a Covenant with Men as wicked as themselves, to mutiny Numb. 16." ogainst Moses and Aaron, the thirsty Earth shall open 32.33

len s

2 Sam. 18. 9, 14.

2 Sam. 10.

1 King. 16.

her month and swallow them, and all the Men and Goods which appertain unto them shall perish. If Absalom steal away the Hearts of the People from his and their lawful Sovereign, the Officious Oak Shall take him off from his Mule by his rebellious Head, and hang him up between Heaven and Earth, as unworthy of either: Rather than the Traytor shall escape, it shall play the part of Gallows, Halter and Hangman, and Joab shall be sent for to thrust three Darts through his false Heart, to let out that corrupt Blood at a treble Orifice; which had been stain'd with Disobedience to bis Parent, Treason to his Prince, and Hypocrifie to his God. If Sheba, or fuch another Man of Beliat, blow the Trumpet of Rebellion against David, the People Shall out off bis Head, and throw it out to Joab. Had Zimri Peace who flew his Mafter? He Fir'd the Kings Honfe, but himself was also burn'd in it. Their own Hands 2 King. 9:31 shall become their Executioners, their own Blasphemeus Tongues (ball make them to fall, their own Complices and Confederates shall rife up in Judgment against them, and their ruine shall be very strange, both as to the manner, and also

4ly, As to the extent of it, for one Punishment fhall tread upon the heels of another, and where Old go off, New Scenes of Miseries shall take their turns. They shall pass from one Torment to another, from Temporal to Eternal, and so go down by steps to Hell.

Ecc. 3. 3. 4. I counfel thee (fays our Wife Man) to keep the Kings Commandment, and that in regard of the Oath of God. Be not hasty to go out of his fight, stand not in an evil thing, for he doth what soever pleaseth him. You may as well allow Children to rife up against their Parents, Servants against their Masters, and Common Souldiers against their Commander's, as Subjects in any case against their

their Sovereign, their Power being but Inferiour Branches of that Sovereignty which is rooted in him, as the eommon Parent, great Master, and Supreme Commander of us all. Where the Word of a King is, there is Power, and who may fay unto him, What dost thou? Who may not, when every Tradesman thinks it a part of his Freedom to intermeddle with the Kings proper Business; and yet they who contradict and controul him, shall at long running smart severely for it, their Names shall be loaded with Infamy and Reproach to Pofterity, their Blood stain'd and attainted, and their Families ruin'd. Nay, if they Speak evil of the King, Eccl. 10-20. though but in their Hearts, God, whose Person he represents, and whose place he here supplies, hath threatned both to disclose it, and to be aveng'd of him for it. Let them cover their Crimes with all the fubrilty they can from Men, there is a God above all the Tricks both. of Changers and Medlers, who will find them and their rebellious Designs out at last, and discover their Villanies to Men and Angels; and notwithstanding all the Snow-water with which they have wash'd their Hands to make them look like Loyal Subjects and good Protestants, he will for the filthiness of their rebellious Hearts plunge them into the bottomless Pit, out of which there is no redemption : His Anger Shall smoak against them in this Life, and they shall suffer the Vengeance of Eternal Fire in that to come; after a Temporal Death; an Eternal Damnation.

Rebels do usually promise themselves and other credulous People, great Matters in the Golden Age of Reformation, if they can overcome the King; but they shall become Felo's de fe, they shall Damn themsetves by their Projects, for God will never be Friends with them who are Enemies to the King; and except they,

Rom. 13. 2. obey both, they shall be punish'd as if they had obey'd neither, and receive to themselves Damnation. And therefore, My Son, fear God and the King, not only for fear of Temporal Punishment, which some Daring Fraytors have undergone and contemn'd, and other Prosperous Rebels have avoided and escaped by an Ast of Indempnity or Pardon, but in Obedience to the Constitution of God, whose Officer he is, and in reference to your own Eternal Salvation, which you will thereby infallibly sorfeit, though you should be comprehended in an Ast of Oblivion, or a General Pardon.

I hope I have said more than enough to convince all that hear me this day of the Obligation which lies upon them to take the Wife Mans Advice in my Text; and that You, my very Honoured Friends, for whose sake I have press'd it, will declare by your Exemplary

Piety and Loyalty, your approbation of it.

No County in all his Majesties Dominions was ever vet Corrival with Yorksbire for Greatness or Goodness; None have more Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the best Quality in it, of which they profer'd, as became dutiful Subjects, to raise King CHARLES the Martyr a Life-guard for his Royal Person, which in confidence of their Loyalty he graciously accepted, and honour'd them, by making the Prince of Wales, our present Gracious Sovereign, (whom God long preferve) the Captain of it. The then Loyal City of Tork receiv'd his Sacred Majesty, when he was driven out of This by Seditious Tumults, and thither did he affemble his great Council. And if I had not trespassa already too much upon your Patience, or did in the least suspect that you needed more Motives to Lovalty than

than those which this Text, and my Discourse on it, . hath already afforded you, I should descend to some Local and Personal Obligations which lie more upon You, than other Men, to engage you to it. I could : eafily reckon up many Towns and Fields in your County, besides your Metropolis, in which your Loyal Anreffors did facrifice their Lives for his Service; especially at the fatal Battel of Marston-More: Nor can I: forget those who died Mustyrs for their Loyalty on Tower-Hill, whose Loyal Blood runs fill in the Veins of their Children. I dare not be fo unchafitable as Suspect that you beherit the Estates of your Loyal Anceftors without their Virtues; and I hope you will convince the World that Torksbire Men are born in too free an Air to have their Spirits tainted with Schism or Sedition, which are the most pernitions Pests and Plagues of any County where they reign, for which things fake the Wrath of God comes upon the Children of Disobedience. There never was such a Superfectation of those Brats in any Age as in this, (to) our shame be it spoken) wherein Men lately acted, as if they delign'd to put Loyalty out of Countenance. and ridicule it out of the Kindgdom, If any of You were unhappily feduced into fuch Difloyal Confpiracies, I hope you have ask'd God and the King Pardon for it, and that you will always do as much as in you lies to thew your felves thankful for their Mercies. I know how ill it becomes me to give my Betters that, which I need too much my felf; and therefore I shall refer you to the Countel of a Great Country man of your own, who is now plac'd above centure, and being dend does yet fook, Sir John Puckering Lord Chunvellor of England in Queen Elitabeth's Reign, that which he then gave the Parliament in that Glorious .. Age of Reformation, I hope I may without offence to all good Men repeat to you, whose Advice was this:

"Listen not to the wearisom Sollicitations of the mem-fangled Resiners, commonly called Puritans, who disturb the good Repose of Church and Common-wealth, whom you will find more dangerous than the Jesuites in poysoning the Hearts of good Subjects, under Pretence of Conscience to withdraw them from their Obedience; with whom though in other Points they pretend to differ, yet do they joyn and concur with them in separation of themselves from the Unity of their fellow Subjects, and in abasing the same cred Authority and Majesty of their Prince, which tis the Common Interest and Advantage of Mankind to uphold and honour.

I am fure 'tis both our Duty and Interest to hazard our Lives in his Majesties Service against all Rebellious Oppofers whatfoever, before they be tamely taken from us, (as we know whose were), by Ufurping Infolent Traytors. We shall have lived too long, if we out-live the Loyalty of Englishmen, which is the Priviledge and Glory of free-born Subjects, and should be the Security of our Gracious Sovereign in his Just Prerogatives. Nature teaches all Men to guard the Head, even with the hazard of the other Members; and can we so easily forget how foundly we were fleec'd by Vsurping Tyrants, that we will twice in an Age liften to those Country-men of Publick Spirits, (as they did then, and do still call themselves) who shall rempt us to refuse what is just and necessary for the Support of the Government under a lawful Prince, who requires requires less than every good Subject is cordially willing to contribute upon such Honourable Emergencies? They who will not part with half so much for a Common Good as they will prodigally spend upon a Boon Companion, or a Common Miss, do neither

fear God nor the King as they ought to do.

If there be any thing in Fame worthy of your Ambition, True Piety and Loyalty (the Methods prescrib'd you in my Test) are the shortest and surest way to it: for Posterity will restock upon your ditions without Prejudice or Interest, and Canonize the best Christians and Subjects for the Greatest Men of the Age; This is the Beauty of that Image in which we were made, the fairest Vestment that our Souls can be adorn'd with till they are Cloath'd with Immortality; and if you wear this Livery, the King of Heaven will make you free of a bester City than this, One not made with Hands, free Denizons of the New Jerusalem.

As therefore you tender the Glory of God, the Credit and Increase of your Religion by Law established, your own Temporal and Spiritual Happiness here, and your Eternal hereafter, withdraw your fetves from the Society of Men of Rebellious Principles, whether they bring them from Rome or Geneva, from the Conclave or a Conventicle, and be as affive to maintain the King in his Juft Rights and Royalties, as the Raman or Republican Agitators have been to undermine them; and unless you are Sick of your Religion, Laws and Liberties, (and I pray God we prove not fo, beyond all hopes of recovery) let us all shew as much Zeal in defending them against the Kings and Gods Enemies, as they do Earnest ness in assaulting them, and him through their sides. If not for Honour and Loyalty (ake, as we defire to hear in other Nations, and

and After-Ages, if not for Wrath, and fear of ruine to our selves and Families; yet for our Oaths and

Gods fake, for the Churches, Conscience, Posterity and Peace fake, let us fincerely practife Subjection to God and the King as becomes good Christians and Subjects for our Bleffed Saviours fake, that Great Patron and Pattern of Obedience, and pray unto him that he would scatter all His and the Kings eruel Enemies that delight in Blood; Infatuate the Counfels of their Achitophels, and root out all those Babylonian , Antichriftian , and Anti-Monarchical Rebels. who have decreed in their Hearts and Cabals against our Gracious Sovereign as the Aramites did against sking. 23.31 the King of Ifrael; Fight neither against small nor great, but only against the King of Great Britain; and faid of our Jerusalem the Church of England, Pull. down the Fences of it, rafe it even to the Ground, that the Confusions of Babel may be heard no more among us, but we become like Jerusalem a City at Unity within it felf.

Let this thine Almightly Work, O King of Kings, and only Ruler of Princes, appear unto thy Servants, and the Glory of it to their Children; So we thy People will give thee thanks for ever, and will be always showing forth thy Praise from Generation to Generation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.